Amendments To The Claims

1-37. (Canceled)

38. A method for enhancing an antigen-specific cytotoxic T-lymphocyte response in a subject in need thereof comprising administering an antagonist of an immunosuppressive factor.

39. The method of claim 38, wherein the antagonist of an immunosuppressive factor is a TGFβ antagonist.

40. The method of claim 39, wherein the TGFβ antagonist is an anti-TGFβ antibody, a TGFβ receptor Fc-fusion protein, a TGFβ analog, or a TGFβ binding polypeptide.

41. The method of claim 40, wherein the TGFβ antagonist is an anti-TGFβ antibody.

42. The method of claim 38, wherein the subject in need of an antigen-specific cytotoxic T-lymphocyte response has a neoplasm or cancer, a parasitic infection, or a viral infection.

43. The method of claim 38, wherein the antigen is a cancer antigen.

44. The method of claim 38, wherein the antigen is a viral antigen.

45. The method of claim 38, wherein the antigen is selected from the group consisting of gp100, MART-1/Melan A, gp75, tyrosinase, melanoma proteoglycan, MAGE, BAGE, GAGE, RAGE, N-acetylglucosaminyltransferase-V, mutated β-catenin, mutated MUM-1, mutated cyclin dependent kinases-4, p21 ras, BCR-abl, p53, p185 HER2/neu, mutated epidermal growth factor receptor, carcinoembryonic antigens, carcinoma associated mutated mucins, EBNA gene products, papillomavirus E7 protein, papillomavirus E6 protein, prostate specific antigens, prostate specific membrane antigen, PCTA-1, immunoglobulin idiotypes and T cell receptor idiotypes.

46. The method of claim 38, wherein the antigen-specific cytotoxic T-lymphocyte response is elicited by administration of an antigen and an adjuvant to the subject.